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House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street. As an object lesson the Mexican dollar is going to be worth its full fifty cents this

WASHINGTON, D. C .- Riggs House, Ebbitt

"voice of the people" as heard through the columns of the newspapers an on the street corners has a metallic sound

It is claimed that free silver would in way to do that is by increasing wages, and universal experience proves that free silver has the opposite effect.

for free silver he should ask himself why

The prospect of a short wheat crop in the United States, barely an average crop in a much better prospect of an advance in

The more people study the money question the more convinced they become that present excellent currency system for

The single gold standard has prevailed in this country practically since 1853, and free-silver craze is ended.

As all taxes, national, State, county and would be the effect of reducing the dollar creased, would public expenses be reduced or would the government starve?

came to consider the record such a speech would make for him?

for Vice President, but of the getting rid they think about it the madder they get.

As there is about \$14,000,000 paid every Saturday night to workingmen and women maintaining the highest and best money

As more than nine-tenths of the business stroy credit and confidence than the present free-silver agitation.

abandonment of the gold standard and a

The United States Investor, a nonpartisan failure of the cities of New York and Brooklyn to place their gold bonds, says: "No one is anxious to buy the best things obtainable until he knows whether we are same paper says in another article, "With cities quoted at 6 per cent., there is noof a tight money market." The election of

A dispatch from Havana says the Spanish press in that city is citing the Spanish government's voluntary surrender of William M. Tweed, in 1875, as a precedent for the surrender by this government of certain Cuban revolutionists now in the United States. The precedent does not ap-

ways found a safe asylum in the United States, and to surrender them would be very cowardly.

ALL OUT FOR SPOILS.

A well-known citizen, who is not in pollties, remarked, yesterday, that he had always been inclined to oppose civil-service reform because he thought life tenure of have brought such heterogeneous elements together, and while I do not lieve in an official aristocracy it is sand times preferable to a system that can spoils is responsible for this of Democratic, free silver, anarchistic Populistic elements, then I am in favor anything that will remove the spoils from politics." With some qualification of th word "spoils" the point is well taken. No doubt all the factions and elements nov actuated by a desire for spoils of one kind or another. The silver barons and mine owners, who have been running a free-silver propaganda for two or three years past and are furnishing the campaign funds for the present movement, are "out wealth for themselves. The kind of spoils they want is that involved in doubling the value of their silver output by requiring the government to stamp every 53 cents' different kind of spoils. It wants political offices. The leaders of that wing of the Democratic party and the managers of the Chicago convention think free silver is winning card, and they are willing to play regardless of consequences. They dorsed free silver in the Chicago platform anarchism, repudiation and other dangerous doctrines, namely, hought that in that sign they could conclass legislation. With cheap money they would expect to benefit the debtor class, including a large proportion of the Popuand with political power they would enact laws designed to take property and wealth from those who have and give it to those who have not. Senator Jones, in his interview, published on Monday, said: Populists of the South are out for nothing but spoil." This is the pot calling the kettle black, but the Democratic boss who manipulated both the Chicago and the St. Louis conventions ought to know what he is talking about. The only criticism on his statement is that it seems to imply that the Populists of the North are not out for spoil as much as those of the South. They all propose to despoil creditors by scaling down debts; to despoil the government by destroying its credit; to despoil wage-earners, pensioners and savings bank depositors of half their just dues; to despoil cap-

cure for themselves whatever is in sight

italists by hostile legislation, and to se-

WHY ALABAMA POPULISTS WERE BEATEN. It is more than strange that any man of tion in Alabama. The Democratic leaders came Kolb, who became an independent

So it has come about that the Democratic just what the Democratic leaders have thought necessary. One year preceding a pectation that it will dishearten the Popuelection appear close in Alabama it would Populists on their electoral tickets and to spoils to divide. Because they are bound out of many thousand votes in Alabama

cause capitalists to protect themselves as far as possible against such a contingency. Many of them are doing it by requiring the insertion of the gold clause in contracts, while others require the execution of a separate written contract that in case of Bryan's election the amount of money named in the contract shall be paid in gold.

has been going on for three years, and the are due to the alarm of capital and the general lack of confidence caused by the continued agitation of the money question

The free silver organs have attempted to make something out of the fact that Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Boston, spoke in favor of international bimetallism at the recent bimetallic conference in London. The credit will stand where it has ever stood since the triumphant vindication of its na statement puts General Walker completely outs with the Popocratic platform adopted at Chicago. He advocates international bimetallism on a basis which, however visionary, would at least be honest and under which United States bonds would be paid in gold or its full equivalent. The Popocrats demand free and unlimited silver coinage by the United States alone under conditions that would either insure the payment of United States bonds in depreciated In fact, partial repudiation of all debts, pub lic and private, is the essence of the Popocratic platform.

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, says Mr. the Populist national convention because "he was nominated with Mr. Sewall on the Democratic platform, and he will do nothing that will reflect upon him as a gentle man, or as a Democratic candidate." The Arkansas Senator makes no objection to by the way, is not more Populistic than Populists will vote for Bryan anyway, but he does not see how Bryan could do so ungentlemanly a thing as to accept a nomination that did not include his running stickiers for etiquette. A candidate may face all ways at once, preach the most vicious doctrines, pander to every dangercording to the Arkansas code.

The Journal has been shown a letter from manufacturing establishment which

and financial distress, which we regard as | four of them. inevitable if the unexpected should happen in November, we have decided to add the following condition to all contracts made for newspaper advertising: 'It is also agreed that should the free silver candidate, Bryan, be elected, the pany have the privilege of canceling this contract.' From this date contracts with-out this clause will not be accepted."

The Czar of Russia is said to be suffering from nervous debility. This may almost be called an hereditary ailment in his family ably rumors of dynamite. It is a malady

Art Culture for the Young lic-spirited Eastern papers are contributing still further to the aesthetic education of that genuine art culture must begin with the young, they send cut in each copy of bearing colored pictures of various things out and arranged by ingenious and ad-Globe, for instance, a paper printed in the very head center of intellectual and artistic culture. The Sunday Globe is spotted all over with pictures of a kind which excite the wonder of all beholders and must supply the plastic mind of Boston youth with visions that make the nightmares of later yearns over the children and sends them were fashion plates, dolls, soldiers, sallors, paper platform. There is the fat lady, the living skeleton, the tattooed man, the sword elastic skin and twists large sections of it erty is robbery."-Philadelphia in his hand. There they all are in red and (Rep.) blue and yellow attire, ready to be cut out by the scissors of little Boston boys and girls, who will thereby learn that their fellow-beings have all sorts of defermities be hidden from the general public, if possiof commercial value. In contemplating the museum figures as "art" the little Boston boy can also consider his malformed fellowcreatures in the light of a business investment. He will naturally fall to wondering what a living skeleton is worth on the mardoubtless the purpose aimed at by the people out of the range of these papers give their children, but naturally such people are not progressive and their children miss a great deal that makes life interesting in Boston. It is a great country,

M. P. A., Indianapolis: 1. The word that the owners of silver bullion can take standard silver dollars absolutely without cost. There is no seigniorage. In all freecoinage bills which the Senate has passed it is provided that those who bring to the coinage laws the government receives seigniorage. It does not. All silver which the government has coined has been purchased at the market price. Under free coinage the government gets nothing and lars. It simply stamps 4121/2 grains of standard silver one dollar. In the payment of debts it will pay a dollar's dues, but if that dollar is worth but 53, or 75, or 90 cents in purchasing goods compared with gold, it is no affair of the government, 2. A silver certificate for \$10 reads: "This certifies that there has been deposited in the treasury of the United States ten silver dollars, payable to the bearer on demand." The silver certificate is an order for silver dollars, and no Secretary of the Treasury was ever authorized to redeem orders for

that the possession of yachts and other uxurles does not stay the coming of death. Of course it does not, but this circumstance not going to interfere with the human struggle to secure such luxuries. It is probably as easy to die on a yacht as in the

The police ought to interfere in the performance indulged in by the "boy hypnotist," who pretends to throw a young man into a cataleptic sleep and then burles him in the ground for three days. The "subject" is probably not put to sleep nor actually buried, but exhibitions even of trickery of this character have a bad influence and hould not be permitted.

An Indiana preacher is said to have in by way of illustration to his sermons. If | price accepted is not mentioned, but as last taught his flock that they may be angels angels fly, he probably wants to show them how it is done, or at least one way of do

A Muncie girl has had the bad taste to eat broken glass; this, too, when she might have had watermelon or peaches. But, then, there is the Madison man who ate peaches and died. It is difficult to regulate matters in this world to suit all cases,

Great excitement seems to exist in Chicago business circles over the failure of a firm of speculators, but as no one is hurt, apparently, but the speculators themselves, Bryan will not accept the nomination of the cause of the excitement is not quite

Detroit has a man whose skull is cracked out who doesn't seem to know it and goes

I. R., Cannelton: You are right; if the revenues collected were ample there would be no cause for the sale of bonds in time

A Little Bowed.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

"His legs are such when he stands alongside of a stranger would swear that it

"I should be delighted to accept your offer of your hand, Mr. Mudge," said the advocates in this country. landlady, "but unfortunately I am already engaged to Mr. Borrowes, who owes \$18

Brain-Racking. Mr. Wickwire-There are 635,013,559,600 possible whist hands. Just think of that. Mrs. Wickwire-I won't do anything of the kind. It is enough bother for me to think of the trump, and there are only

Diplomacy.

"One of the ways I made a good many friends," said the old politician to the cessor, "was in never falling, when I met a man with a new ready-made suit on, to

BOURKE COCKRAN.

It didn't take Bourke Cockran a minut Popocrat. Being the former, he is for sound money.-Chicago Tribune (Rep.) Brother Cockran has seen the light which his eyes get used to it he will see that we want not only a platform, but some very live men on it.-Chicago Chronicle (Dem.)

Mr. Cockran does not believe that his Democratic friends who like himself, regard country above party should shoot in air by voting for a third ticket. He would have them go straight to the mark by voting for the McKinley and Hobart electors.- New York Morning Advertiser

To his way of thinking the peril of 1896 his way of thinking, as the dishonor of dishonest money. No one else, so far as we recall, has taken so extreme a view as that. It only shows how intense and profound is his conviction.-Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

Hon. Bourke Cockran's announcement McKinley and sound money, is worth a volume of yawps by the free silverites. Mr. Cockran is the ablest man and the best orator that the regular Tammany Democracy has developed for years.-Louisville Commercial (Rep.)

Soft-money Democrats who will seek to councils will be reminded that, although he may not be a power in New York politics, his ringing eloquence on the stump will sway thousands of voters all over the country. As an crator he would completely overshadow the "boy orator of the Platte and as a logician he would be unanswer able.-Chicago Times-Herald (Rep.)

Bourke Cockran is another leading Democrat in New York State who opposes the election of Bryan and Sewall because he sees in the current campaign the battle of | dential candidate to attest the fact. No issues of the day go down to the foundations of society. If the Chicago and St. Louis conventions are right, then the Socialists are right in declaring that "prop-

He regards the situation as "the gravest in the history of the country." "This is a decline to follow Mr. Bryan in a crusade against honesty and the rights of labor." 'In a contest for the existence of civilization no man can remain neutral." These are forcible sentences, and are earnestly commended to voters whose actions are controlled by principles .- Pittsburg Chroni-

ele-Telegraph (Rep.) He says he regards the present political him sincere. Didn't Mr. Cockran forget himself for the moment, and think he was arguing a case in court? A man hired as an attorney is expected to make lofty and intangible flights to earn his money.-Cincinnati Enquirer (Free Silver.)

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

The late M. De Goncourt, who hated orsince "he did not wish to appear before

These are the days when letters from by their recipients. If a piece of black cloth is slipped under the sheet as it is being read the process will be considerably

It is considered the proper thing among the smart set in Lendon to ride an American wheel. Our wheels are lighter in Journal, have "a certain perkiness about their appearance" that is considered "ef-fective." The upper ten thousand among our English cousins are still wild over the pleasures found in the wheel. Sir William Gordon-Cumming and his

Scotland from their annual visit to the scandal Sir William has made no attempt to re-enter London society, but lives the life of a wealthy country gentleman on his estates. No social ban is placed upon him in Scotland, but he recognizes that in Lon-don the doors of society are closed against

"Mr. W. W. Astor," says the London siety, thank you. A fortnight ago the Prince of Wales spent a week end at Clivecolitical offenders. Such fugitives have al- opinion that the shrinkage of values which moved to make the platitudinous remark Paniandrum himself. But how wild this

sort of thing must be making Mr. Astor's brother millionaires on the other side of

Miss Carrie Sawyer, of New York, on the lay after the Fourth was with a friend eing rowed about on Rockland lake by ouple of young men. She suddenly called to them to pull straight ahead and, stand-ing up unfastened her skirt. She stood revealed in a shirt waist and black bloom ers and to the surprise of the young men, who had obeyed her orders about rowing she dived from the boat and appeare with a young boy whom she had grasped

as he was sinking for the third time. Sarah Bernhardt has left Paris for her country place, near Belle-Isle-en-Mer, or the shores of the Morbihan, and writes to Figaro that she has once more settled herself down to work on her "Memoirs." It is copyright of her work to a Chicago firm of publishers. The year it was quoted at \$25,000 and the year | and we honestly believed it to be oneefore at \$15,000, so in all probability this some day, and as everybody knows that \$100,000. In the meantime the "Memoirs" must be growing, as in the expectation of

Now that Spain is enraged at the way that

Our duty is perfectly plain: No patriot citizen will now invest In any more castles in Spain! -Up-to-Date.

Just give me the chance

would not live alway: ask not to stay; But will Time reaper?

To the dealers to say: "I told you those wheels would be -Buffalo Times.

IN A FREE-SILVER COUNTRY. Story of Hunger and Suffering While Working for \$7 a Day.

Washington Special to Boston Herald. An emaciated, sallow-looking man, with straggling beard and wearing a ragged sanish costume, including red leather boots laced up the front, tottered into the office of the sanitary officer at police head-

quarters yesterday. He said he was a white man, although he fierce sun of Central America had browned him to the color of a mulatto. He produced his passport from a port in Guatemala, which showed that he was William E. Russell, twenty six years of age, although he appeared to be forty, and that he was a native of Boston He told a story of terrible suffering while Guatemala, and was trying to reach his

Boston home. He received assistance from the sanitary officer. Mr. Russell was sick and destitute, and he attributed his sad plight to an experi-ence of one year in the free-silver country Guatemala, saying his experience should sound a warning note to the 16-to-1 Russell said he was a carpenter. May 10

1895, he was working at his trade in New Orleans. At that time the agents of the Panzos railroad, then being constructed in Guatemala, were in New Orleans engaging mechanics and laborers to work on the road. They offered \$7 per day for the services of mechanics, and stated that the cost of living in Guatemala was much lower than in the United States and that Guatemala was a free-silver country, with plenty of money in circulation Attracted by the wages of \$7 per diem and the statements about the low cost of living and the plenitude of money. Russell

shipped as a carpenter May 10, 1895. was under the impression that he was goa land of milk and to After one year's experience in the land of free silver he found that his dream had been rudely and sadly dis-

"I will tell you the sort of cheap living we found in that free-silver country of Central America," said Russell. "The mechanical squad, of which I was a member, was compelled to pay \$1.25 for each scant meal of which it partook. This amount had to be forked over in advance at the gate of the dinner tent. The shibboleth was 'No money, no food,' and those who were unfortunate enough to be without cash pork or barreled corn beef, bread, freolas, or Mexican beans, and coffee, such a meal as could be procured here for 5 or 10 cents. Canned goods were extra.

continued Russell. neals a day at \$1.25 each from our daily pay of seven Guatemalan dollars and you can realize what the commencement was in hat land of milk and honey. Guatemala has for many years been a glaring example of what free silver would do for a country Paper money was put in circulation, with a silver reserve and on a silver basis, but it is a well-known fact that there are seven aper dollars to every silver one on reserve. The paper dollars there are not worth the paper they are printed upon. You cannot purchase food from the Guatemalan natives with the paper currency. They would rather give you something to eat than accept the stuff backed by the alleged silver

"In order to prevent the Americans employed on railroads and in other industries lars to this country, the government stamps a mateo (61/4 cents) across the faces. Thus stamped they would be regarded by American bankers as mutilated com. done to force the Americans to exchange Guatemalan money brokers, who charge 10 per cent. in good money for the exchange. 'That brings the Guatemalan silver dollar down to 35 cents in value. Then the re-

demption is American silver, which they rate as gold.

MUTUAL DISAPPOINTMENT. Bryan and His Managers Not Entirely Pleased with Each Other.

Major Handy, in New York Mail and Ex-Bryan has not grown an inch in the esteem of the public since the day of his nomina-tion for President. If he is anything more than a good actor and a single speech man there is nothing in his bearing as a presiutterance of his many utterances contains glimmer of the genius of statesmanship

clarify for one brief hour the murky at-

nosphere which hung like a pall over the

opocratic convention Information from the inside is to the effect that Mr. Bryan is also a disappointment to the men upon whom will rest the management of his campaign. They like him as a man, but do not find in him the qualities of leadership, or the endowment of political intuition which they had been led to expect. So far from looking to him for guidance they are reduced to the necessity of taking the initiative themselves, or when he has taken it they have found it warning or to pull him up with a round turn. How long he will stand being in leadshows greater capacity to stand alone they feel it is much safer to keep him there. Meanwhile they treat him tenderly and hope for the best, while fearing the worst But if Bryan is a disappointment to his managers, some of his managers are even nore disappointing to him. With characof the situation, but has not yet forgiven the stupidity which was responsible for fastening such a dead weight as the emtnently respectable but plutocratic Sewall of recognized Democracy from a midwesthave been a fitting helpmate for him, and his personal preference for the vice presithinks that things were botched at St. Louis. His telegram authorizing the withdrawal of his name in the event of Sewall being dropped was well enough as a bluff but he thinks Jones overworked it. lea was to have it shown around where it would do the most good, but there was no thought of giving it to the press and making a record which would so soon rise up and hit him in the face. There was ingling, too, about the second telegram which Bryan thinks Chairman Allen was

Nothing but a strict adherence to his policy of silence on the part of President Cleveland and the members of the Cabinet. except Secretary Morton and Secretary Herbert, who have already declared them. selves personally, and Secretary who has dec'ared himself through his paper, can keep the appearance of harmony, to say nothing of the fact, in the should te-morrow declare publicly his views on the presidential question all the members of the Cabinet would feel free to de-ciare their views, and would probably do so different elements in the Cabinet are folowing, and if the Cabinet did not go to ces without waiting for Secretary Morton to begin the break by resigning to take Cabinets. The fact appears to be that whichever way the President declared himself one of the three elements in the Cabinet would feel obliged to leave in order to prevent future friction and possible em-barrassment, and this is one very good rea-son why the Fresident should keep on fish-ing without saying a word. "So far as anybody knows from any public utterance

right to suppress, but wrong to tell every-

Why Cleveland Doesn't Speak.

tion of Bryan and Sewall, even though he cannot commend the Chicago platform." said a member of the Cabinet to-day, "and as long as he doesn't say anything on the subject I can keep my place and my opinion at the same time without embarras ment. But if he should come out publicl against Bryan and Sewall, for example might be impracticable for me to remain where I am, feeling, as I do, that party nominees ought to be supported, even if I cannot approve of the party platform."

CONFESSES HIS ERROR.

in Editor Tells Why He Changed H Views on the Silver Question.

Decatur (Ind.) Journal.

Six years ago the editor of the Journal was one of the Western free-silver agilators. We were honest in our convictions. ceived under the franks of Senators Stewart, Jones and Pettigrew. No other side to study had been laid on our editorial desk sided. We are ashamed to make such a confession, but we will be candid. We have seen the other side since then. We have found the free-silver figures were doctored The change was gradual and commenced from a remark made by Rev. George Elliott to the Foundry Church Chautauqua Circle in Washington, of which Senator Teller's daughter was a member. Knowing Mr. Elliott to be a Democrat, a personal friend of the Tellers and a Western man his statement planted the first doubt, and led to an investigation which has caused us to oppose free silver because First-The statement that falling prices were caused by the fall in price of silver bullion is unreasonable, as the fall in prices was greater during the eight years

from 1865 to 1873, when the price of silver bullion was almost stationary, than it has been since then. Second-The statement that low prices are the result of a lack of money in circulation is unreasonable, as there is more were inflated at the close of the war.

money per capita to-day than when prices Third-The statement that a large amount of silver money would make good times is unreasonable, as ess than \$100,000,000 worth of all kinds of silver coined prior to 1865, 48,000,000 of which were in dollar pieces, which had been withdrawn from circulation, and to-day, with prices less than hat there are \$800. llars, subsidiary 000,000 worth of silver silver and silver certificates in circulation.

Therefore the lack of silver cannot be at

ry to-day where the labering classes or farmers live as comfortably as they do in from the turmoil confronting him a few the nations where the gold standard ex-Fifth-In the history of the world both

gold and silver have never circulated at a parity in any country unless that country was on a gold basis, as the United States and France are to-day. Sixth-The United States, in order to prevent gold from being driven out of circu-15 to 1 to 16 to 1. This change was caused by the falling price of silver bullion notwithstanding the existence of international free coinage. What the world made a failure of it is folly for us to try single-

handed.

PRESSING PRACTICAL QUESTION Democratic Speakers Should Be Had Harper's Weekly.

There is a very important question of campaign methods that must be determined by those who are opposed to Mr. Bryan and his platform The voters of the country must be shown the significance of this dangerous movement. They must not only be taught the fundamental principles of finance and the error of Mr. Bryan's attitude on the money question, but the gross immorality of the rest of his platform, its invitation to the people to become a nation of swindlers, its assault upon private property, on the judiciary, and on individual rights, and its adoption of Altgeld's favorite theory that the federal authority shall not be employed

to disperse mobs that are destroying life

Both Republican and Democratic voters need this teaching, and it is to be assume that the Republicans will receive it at their party meetings. But how are the Democratic voters to be instructed, and where are the teachers to find a platform? Senator Vilas and General Bragg have begun a movement looking to the solution of this problem in Wisconsin by urging the noma third State ticket. Illinois have issued an address calling for a second Democratic national convention, and there is talk of a third party in Alabama and in Texas. Ex-Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, however, and many of the Eastern Democrats, are opposed to a Democrats can be easily induced to vote directly for McKinley. If they can be, of course, they will be all the mo Each State must speak for itself in this matter. What is to be remembered is that without instruction, the majority of Demo crats are likely to vote for the candidate of their party, and it is essential that as many Democratic votes as possible turned from him. To accomplish this, som plan must be devised which will enable Democratic speakers to address Democratic It has been said that more Democratic than Republican speakers are

well equipped for the peculiar work of this campaign, and this is probably true, owing to the active struggle that has been going on within the Democratic party, and this effective power, already prepared and eager for employment, must be utilized for the

welfare and safety of the country. Cheap Money and High Interest.

We had cheap money from 1864 up to specie resumption in 1879. It was all paper, worth at times less than 50 cents on the dollar, and yet it was no easier to get. The legal rate of interest rose from 6 per cent.

to 10 per cent. and remained at that rate Not a dollar could be borrowed for less than 10 per cent., and even then the borrower had to pay a commission of from 2 to 5 per cent. One of our best and most reliable real estate men in an interview. says: "In paper-money times we never thought of loaning money than good mortgages at less a commission of 2 to 3 per cent. for obtaining the loan." Another prominent business man says: "Ten per cent. was the ordinary rate on loans and money was hard to get at that price. In 1870 a Chicago man placed in my hands \$40,000 to lean out. It went like hot cakes, on gilt-edge mortgages, at 10 per cent., borrowers paying ; drawing papers and examining title." Another gentieman says: "Why, even the School Board of South Bend when it put up the High School building, had to bor-row money on bonds bearing 10 per cent." Hon. William Miller was Mayor of our city when the water works were put in. He says "we had to borrow money and we got it on bonds bearing interest at 10 per cent., and it was hard to get the money at that rate." After specie payments were resumed this rate of interest went down to 6 and 7 per cent. on good mortgages and

money went begging. Six Presidential Tickets.

New York Mail and Express There are now six presidential tickets in the field-several more than were in nomination in any other presidential election, and two (these of the sound-money Democrats and women suffragists) are yet to

Republican-William McKinley, of Ohio, and Garret A. Hobart, of New Jersey. Democratic (silver)-William J. Bryan of Nebraska, and Arthur Sewall, of Maine. Populist-William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia Prohibition-Joshua Levering, of Mary-and, and Hale Johnson, of Indiana. National-Charles E. Bentley, of braska, and J. H. Southgate, of North Secialist-Charles H. Matchett, of New

York, and Matthew Maguire, of New Jer-So if any one wishes to throw his vote away there will be a good many ways of sound-money Democrats. Matchett is a ship painter over in Brooklyn, and his associate on the ticket is a Paterson, N alderman. Contrary to the general impression this little party is sound on the oney question to the extent of holding that there is no need of interference with the present money system, other problems being more pressing.

Hoke Smith's Quandary.

during this administration. His law prachim, both with the promise of greater suchan he ever had; his family, unable tirement, and if he should go just at this time it would make him the leader of his party in his State, which would regard him as a sort of hero-martyr. It is not strange rmination to stick to his post as long as

retire as he has they are more desirous to stay, and he will doubtless consider that to reaching his own determination.

NEWSPAPERS AT CONVENTIONS. Enormous Cost Involved, and the

Kind of Service They Get. E. C. Howland, in New York Mail and Ex-To return to the newspapers of the country, their expenses alone are enormous and without, as has been shown, any return, Each of the leading metropolitan papers, such papers as those published in York, Boston, Philadelphia and even Baltimore and Washington, must maintain at these conventions a staff of from two to ten writers. Each of these men usually receives a good salary, but that need not be counted because each man is paid what he is worth, wherever he may be. But the cost of the special correspondent does not stop with his salary. His traveling expenses are princely, because he must travel in the company of the political leaders; his hotel bill is double the usual rates at

> communicate quickly with persons and to dictate "early copy" when the wires are overburdened with hundreds of thousands of words. Another item of force, which cannot be counted in dollars, is the loyal and enthusiastic service which the newspaper men who attend these conventions render to both the publishers and the public. There is no task too hard for a newspaper writer at a political convention to undertake, There is no limit to the hours of sleep he will deny himself or the amount of nervous energy he will expend or muscular weariness he will endure for the proad consciousness, when at last he does sleep that he has done all that in him lies to do I think that this may be said of every newspaper man I ever met at any national convention-that he will toil regardless of fatigue, of struggling through turbulent crowds, where progress is often at the perspiring rate of an inch a minute, and equally without regard to the ordinary comforts or even necessities of life. He is for the time upon a campaign. He is enlisted in a war, and there is to him but one purpose in his existence-that his news-

convention time, when special contracts

for rooms have to be made months in ad-

vance; he must have cab or carriage when-

ever his judgment says it is needed; he

must have messengers and typewriters to

of the very reddest of his blood and the very grayest of whatever gray matter his brain may happen to contain. But much of the newspaper correspond ent's work is not so intense as that would imply. In many instances he can segregate centers of information, and from them he can learn in advance the story of the next twenty-four hours long, long before the mass of the delegates themselves have been able to form the slightest idea as to what they are to do. But how this is done is a part of the newspaper business which

paper shall give to the public the very best

Pleased with Mckinley.

New York Evening Post.

cannot be written.

Mr. McKinley rose yesterday fairly and squarely up to the demands of the situation. In words which will warm the heart of every one who is concerned for the bonor of our country, he declared that in the future every dollar paid out by the government, whether to bondholders or pensioners, should have the value of a gold dollar, as it had had that value in the past, He was especially happy in recalling to the old soldiers the distinguished services of their great commander, Grant, in vetoing the inflation bill and in signing the act that at once made the credit of our country unsurpassed by restoring the gold standard of value. It is greatly to be desired that in this campaign the issue of national honor shall be made prominent. Appeals to the selfish interests of classes may be effective, but they cannot arouse much enthusiasm. But appeals to loyalty and patriotism will be irresistible. be met by the free-silver advocates. The strongest motives to which they can appeal are the desire to get gain by dublous measures, and the emotion of envy. These are at times powerful motives; but they stand no chance of prevailing when honor is on the other side. Many plain people are confused by the intricacles of numerical ratios of values and coinage, and by confounding money and capital; but they can grasp the simple issue of maintaining the good faith of the government. On this ground an aggressive campaign can be fought, and the advocates of cheap money compelled to explain away their own proposals. Whatever uncertainty may have existed as to Mr. McKinley's disposit the past, there is no room for doubt the future. Nothing more expitelt can be asked than the pledge that, as every dollar of the debt of the government up to this heur has been paid in gold or its equivalent, the best recognized money of the world, so every dollar of that debt yet to be paid will be paid in the same unquestioned coin. With this pledge the believers in sound money can go up to the battle with good cheer.

Bonrke Cockran, Past and Present.

Brooklyn Eagle. was a poor pedagogue teaching in Westchester county. He made the acquaintance of a member of Tammany Hall, who told him he was wasting his talents as a schoolmaster. He was advised to study law and took the advice. Finally he turned up as a law partner of Tom Grady, in the Temple Court Building. Their fees were not large nor numerous. They had more fun than money while they were partners, Cockran's prosperous days began when he made a speech which attracted the attention and wen the admiration of the managers of the Tammany Hall machine. Croker respected his abilities, but has always regarded him as a map prove a dangerous enemy. Cockran was requently put forward as a spokesman for l'ammany; he began to make money lawyer and finally he was sent to Congress. Next he married a woman of wealth and now, as they say in Tammany Hall, 'Cockran is living on Easy street." He has long chafed under the autocratic rule of politicians whom he has despised hecause of their Witeracy and brutal political methods. Now that he has broken the chains which bound him, he may be expected to distinguish himself in a world whose horizon extends beyond the lines of he city and county of New York.

The Silver Craze. We have said that the demand for free sillargely due to the prevailing low prices for would cure it. We believe the better time is coming and will soon be here, if we can only keep the Nation steady a little while, and show the world that we do not mean to go into bankruptcy or dishonor our soleran obligations. A craze rises suddenly and disappears suddenly. It is impossible for politicians to maintain the madness for any considerable period. We must stand true to our time-honored policy as expressed a! St. Louis and do what we

mount question, confident that the people will hear sooner or later.

can to inculcate sound sense on this para-

A Similarity. Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph craze of twenty years ago will recognize now. Then we were told that the prairies were on fire for greenbacks, that the mill and workshop were wild for more green-backs, but when the elections were held the people voted for sound money by huge ma-

jorities, and so it will be again. Hint for Governor Matthews.

a small potato at Chicago that he has er after the Populist standard. Balloons, however, while enormous when inflated, are but a handful when they collapse.

Claude should look out for the cohapse. John A. Bingham Not a Silverite. Pittsburg Disnatch

Republican, denies that he has gone over to the free silverites. He says he is in perfect accord with the Republican party and its platform, and will vote for Mckinley and

Distinction.

Kansas City Journal. If Secretary Morton becomes the nominee of the sound-money Democrats. Nebraska will have the distinction of supplying two presidential candinates, neither of whom can carry his own State

Not a Winning Hand. Kansas City Journal. An enterprising paper prints a picture of Mr. Bryan's hand. It may be worth noting that there is nothing resembling

four aces in it.

Casual Reflection.

It is difficult to understand how desperate people who kill themselves on account of the heat better their condition in any way.